UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/579,792	05/26/2000	Roger Flores	PALM-2940.US.P	8499

7590 02/07/2005	EXAMINER
Wagner Murabito & Hao LLP	CHUNG, DANIEL J
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ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2672	

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DATE MAILED: 02/07/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)
Office Action Summary	09/579,792	FLORES ET AL.
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Daniel J Chung	2672	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE <u>3</u> MONTH(S) FROM
THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
 Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>13 September 2004</u>.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) <u>1-21</u> is/are pending in the application.

  4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) <u>1-21</u> is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

  Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

  Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

  a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

  1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

  2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

  3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

  * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
  Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
  Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Claims 1-21 are presented for examination. This office action is in response to

the amendment filed on 9-13-2004.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set
> forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and
> the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the
> invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains.
> Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1-21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over

Smith et al (6,433,798) in view of Rhyne (4,521,770)

Regarding claim 1, Smith et al discloses that the claimed feature of in a computer

system, a method of displaying information, comprising the steps of:

a) accessing a flag [i.e. reference value for display attributes] indicating a display

mode of a display screen [104] of a computer system [Fig 1], wherein display mode ["a

number of display attributes"] indicates a display capability [i.e. system can having a

different display attributes of display object] of display screen; b) an application program

[121] of computer system making a call to request a display attribute ["display attribute"]

for an object to be displayed on display screen [104]; c) in response to request, indexing

a table with flag and an object identifier ["display object"] to obtain a display attribute,

wherein object identifier identifies object, and wherein table is located in computer system externally of application program and comprises a list of object identifiers ['different objects'] and a plurality of display attribute lists ["a number of display attributes"] , each of display attribute lists [508,514,520] having a display attribute associated with each of object identifiers [506,512,518], wherein at least two of display attribute lists correspond to different potential display capabilities of display screen; d) application program [121] displaying object on display screen [104] with display attribute, wherein display capability of display screen is transparent to application program. (See Fig 1, Fig 5, col 3 line 64-67, col 4 line 45-54, col 6 line 52-67, col 7 line 37-40)

Smith et al does not specifically disclose that "a flag indicating a display mode of a display screen". However, using of a flag is well-known in the art to represent a information as a marker of some type used by a computer in processing or interpreting information. (See "Microsoft Computer Dictionary", third edition) Therefore, this would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of Applicant's invention to use flag into the teaching of Smith et al, as using of flag is advantageously desirable in Smith et al's system for effectively utilizing a number of different display attributes.

Also, Smith et al does not explicitly disclose that a table structure, which comprises a list of object identifiers and an associated display attribute lists. However,

such limitations are shown in the teaching of Rhyne ["object identifier", "color attributes" in "color look-up table",] (See Abstract, Fig 8 -12, col 2 line 24-52, col 3 line 32-44, col 3 line 63-col 4 line 13) It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art to incorporate the teaching of Rhyne into the teaching of Smith et al, in order to provide "interactively executing the editing functions with a minimum of hardware alteration" (See col 2 line 15-32 in Rhyne), as such enhancement is also advantageously desirable in the teaching of Smith et al for rendering optimized image upon the display device effectively.

Regarding claim 2, Smith et al discloses that plurality of display attribute lists comprise a first and a second, and wherein:

First display attribute list has all of its associated display attributes being color ["color"]; Second display attribute list has all of its associated display attributes being monochrome ["grayscale"]. (See col 4 line 45-51, col 6 line 3-7)

Regarding claim 3, Smith et al discloses that plurality of display attribute lists comprise a third, and where third display attribute list has all of its associated display attributes being a gray scale value ["grayscale"]. (See col 4 line 45-51, col 6 line 3-7)

Regarding claim 4, refer to the discussion for the claim 1 hereinabove, Smith et al discloses that display attribute lists has all of its associated display attributes as being

colors which are substantially different from each other, such that debugging application

program is facilitated. (See col 4 line 45-51, col 6 line 3-7, col 6 line 63)

Regarding claim 5, Smith et al discloses that the step of application program

[changing at least one of the display attributes in at least one of display attribute lists.

(See Fig 1, Fig 5, col 6 line 52-67; Also See Fig 8-12 in Rhyne)

Regarding claim 6, Smith et al discloses that the step of application program

causing changes to the display attributes to remain in effect when the next application

program runs. (See Fig 1, Fig 5, col 6 line 52-67; Also See Fig 8-12 in Rhyne)

Regarding claim 7, Smith et al discloses that the step of each time the computer

system starts up, assigning a random color to each undefined color [default], such that if

the application program changes one of display attributes to one of undefined colors,

then the display attribute of object displayed on display screen is likely to be different

each time the computer system starts up. (See Fig 1, Fig 5, col 6 line 52-67; Also See

Fig 8-12 in Rhyne)

Regarding claim 8, Smith et al discloses that the step of a user of computer

system changing display mode. (See Fig 1, Fig 5)

Regarding claim 9, Smith et al discloses that color table resides in an operating system of computer system. (See Fig 1)

Regarding claim 10, Claim 10 is the corresponding computer system of claim 1. Thus, the rejection to claim 1 hereinabove is also applicable to claim 10. In addition, Smith et al further discloses that a processor [132] coupled to a bus [133]; a display screen [104] coupled to bus; a memory unit [134] coupled to bus and comprising instructions that when executed by processor implement a method of display information. (See Fig 1)

Regarding claims 11-12, Smith et al disclose that computer system is a portable/palm sized computer system. (See col 3 line 28-55)

Regarding claim 13, claim 13 is similar in scope to the claim 1, and thus the rejection to claim 1 hereinabove is also applicable to claim 13.

Regarding claim 14, claim 14 is similar in scope to the claim 2, and thus the rejection to claim 2 hereinabove is also applicable to claim 14.

Regarding claim 15, claim 15 is similar in scope to the claim 3, and thus the rejection to claim 3 hereinabove is also applicable to claim 15.

Regarding claim 16, claim 16 is similar in scope to the claim 4, and thus the rejection to claim 4 hereinabove is also applicable to claim 16.

Regarding claim 17, claim 17 is similar in scope to the claim 5, and thus the rejection to claim 5 hereinabove is also applicable to claim 17.

Regarding claim 18, claim 18 is similar in scope to the claim 6, and thus the rejection to claim 6 hereinabove is also applicable to claim 18.

Regarding claim 19, claim 19 is similar in scope to the claim 7, and thus the rejection to claim 7 hereinabove is also applicable to claim 19.

Regarding claim 20, claim 20 is similar in scope to the claim 8, and thus the rejection to claim 8 hereinabove is also applicable to claim 20.

Regarding claim 21, Smith et al discloses that application program changes the at least one of the display attributes in the at least one of display attribute lists without user interaction. (See Fig 1, Fig 5)

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments, see Remarks p.2-12, filed 9-13-2004, with respect to the rejection(s)of claim(s) 1-21 under 35 USC § 103 have been fully considered and are persuasive. Therefore, the rejection has been withdrawn. However, upon further consideration, a new ground(s) of rejection is made in view of Smith et al. Specifically, Smith et al discloses that an application program and a table are located on the same computer system (See Fig 1, 5) and display objects with a different number of display attributes. (See Fig 5, col 6 line 52-67). See the rejection hereinabove.

Conclusion

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Daniel J. Chung whose telephone number is (703) 306-3419. He can normally be reached Monday-Thursday and alternate Fridays from 7:30am- 5:00pm. If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Michael, Razavi, can be reached at (703) 305-4713.

Any response to this action should be mailed to:

Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks

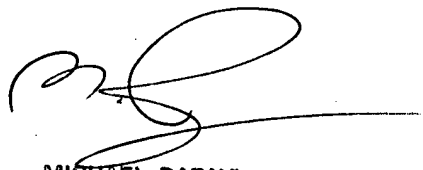Washington, D.C. 20231

or faxed to:

(703) 872-9306 (Central fax)

(703) 872-9314 (for Technology Center 2600 only)

Hand-delivered responses should be brought to Crystal Park II, 2121 Crystal

Drive, Arlington, VA, Sixth Floor (Receptionist).

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or

proceeding should be directed to the Technology Center 2600 Customer Service Office

whose telephone number is (703) 306-0377.

djc
January 21, 2005

MICHAEL RAZAVI
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2600